

From the Republican.

THE SUN AND THE CLOUDS.

"The king of day" passed down a deep blue sky,
And with a smile beneath his gliding wings,
How blithe he shepherd wand'ring o'er the hills;
And the gay little maidens' song arose!
How the sweet rills danced through the forest's gloom,
Catching at intervals the light above!
How the proud sea in tranquil beauty came
Like smiling children to the peaceful shore!
Now through the dunes on the light breeze
A slanting glance of sun light shied around
One ray of hope, to bless the prisoner's heart.
Now thoughts of innocence return to him
With dreams of home—bright dreams of by-gone days!
The shady tree—the voice of evening prayer—
A sister's confidence—a mother's love.
He drinks again from the clear mountain spring,
And that pure draught has made him young again!

Meanwhile a cloud with deepening envy saw
The sun's undying beauty, and it said—
"Proud sun, the blue sky I will o'ercast,
And rain my fury o'er the weeping hills;
I'll cause the bitter howling to blow,
And make the old trees bow their starry heads.
Yea, how the sweating laborer will toil
To gather in his stores, lest they be lost.
I'll raise the billows of your placid sea,
I'll toss the mariners cry out for fear!"
The cloud was silent; but it blacker grew—
Yea, black as night it overspread the heavens.
At length—as if the fountains of the deep
Were broken up—as flood in holy writ—
When God destroyed the pleasant earth he made—
The rain in sheets of foaming wave descended;
The frightened birds had sunk into their nests,
And the lion sought a covert there.
There was a crashing 'mid the mountain pines,
And the small stream into a torrent swelled;
Rushing from rock to rock with angry roar!
Such fury could not last—the clouds were spent;
Nature grew still, and the bright sun appeared,
As bright as when upon creation's dawn
The voice of God proclaimed, "Let there be light!"
Like virtue struggling with adversity,
That sun appeared.
And those same clouds, ashamed of former hate,
Blushed and that sun went down behind the hills.
B. I. Gipeport, Nov. 26, 1878. M. A. W.

MEMORIAL FROM CITIZENS OF THE OREGON TERRITORY, PRESENTED THIS SESSION.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

The undersigned, settlers south of the Columbia river, beg leave to represent to your honorable body, that our settlement, begun in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two, has hitherto prospered beyond the most sanguine expectations of its first projectors. The products of our fields have amply justified the most flattering descriptions of the fertility of the soil, while the facilities which it affords for rearing cattle are, perhaps, exceeded by those of no country in North America. The people of the United States, we believe, are not generally apprised of the extent of valuable country west of the Rocky Mountains. A large portion of the territory from the Columbia river south, to the boundary line between the United States and the Mexican republic, and extending from the coast of the Pacific about two hundred and fifty or three hundred miles to the interior, is either well supplied with timber adapted to pasturage or agriculture. The fertile valleys of the Wallamette and Umpqua are varied with prairies and woodland, and intersected by abundant lateral streams, presenting facilities for machinery. Perhaps no country, of the same latitude, is favored with a climate so mild. The winter rains, it is true, are an objection; but they are generally preferred to the snows and intense cold which prevail in the northern parts of the United States. The ground is seldom covered with snow, nor does it ever remain but a few hours.

We need hardly allude to the commercial advantages of the Territory. Its happy position for trade with China, India, and the Western coast of America, will be readily recognized. The growing importance, however, of the islands of the Pacific is not so generally known and appreciated. As these islands progress in civilization, their demand for the produce of more northern climates will increase. Nor can any country supply them with beef, flour, &c. on terms so advantageous as this. A very successful effort has been recently made, at the Sandwich Islands, in the cultivation of coffee and the sugar cane. A colony here, well, in time, thence easily derive these articles and other tropical products in exchange for the produce of their own labor. We have thus briefly alluded to the natural resources of the country, and to its external relations. They are, in our opinion, strong inducements for the Government of the United States to take prompt and speedy possession. We urge this step as promising to the general interests of the nation. But the advantages it may confer upon us, and the evils it may avert from our posterity, are incalculable.

Our social intercourse has thus far been prosecuted with reference to feelings of honor, to the feeling of dependence on the Hudson's Bay Company, and to their moral influence. Under this state of things, we have thus far prospered, but we cannot hope that it will continue. The agricultural and other resources of the country cannot fail to induce emigration and commerce. As our settlement begins to draw its supplies through other channels, the feeling of dependence upon the Hudson's Bay Company, to which we have alluded as one of the safeguards of our social intercourse, will begin to diminish. We are anxious when we imagine what will be, what must be, the condition of so mixed a community; free from all legal restraint, and superior to that moral influence which has hitherto been the pledge of our safety.

Our interests are identified with those of the country of our adoption. We flatter ourselves that we are the germ of a great State, and are anxious to give an early tone to the moral and intellectual character of its citizens. We are fully aware, too, that the destinies of our posterity will be intimately affected by the character of those who emigrate to the country. The territory must be populated. The Congress of the United States must say by whom. The natural resources of the country, with a well-judged civil code, will invite a good community. But a good community will hardly emigrate to a country which provides no protection for life or property. Inquiries have already been submitted to some of us for information of the country. In return, we can only speak of a country highly favored of nature. We can boast of no civil code. We can promise no protection but the ulterior resort of self-defense. By whom, then, shall our country be populated? By the reckless and unprincipled adventurer? Not by the hardy and enterprising pioneer of the West. By the Botany Bay refugee, the renegade of civilization from the Rocky Mountains, by the profligate, deserted seaman from Polynesia, and the unprincipled sharpshooter from Spanish America. Well are we assured that it will cost the Government of the United States more to reduce elements so discordant to social order, than to promote our permanent peace

and prosperity by a timely action of Congress. Nor can we suppose that so vicious a population could be relied on in case of a rupture between the United States and any other power.

Our intercourse with the natives among us, guided much by the same influence which has promoted harmony among ourselves, has been generally pacific. But the same causes which will interrupt harmony among ourselves, will also interrupt our friendly relations with the natives. It is, therefore, of primary importance both to them and us, that the Government should take energetic measures to secure the execution of all laws affecting Indian trade and the intercourse of white men and Indians. We have thus briefly shown that the security of our persons and our property, the hopes and destinies of our children, are involved in the objects of our petition. We do not presume to suggest the manner in which the country should be occupied by the Government, nor the extent to which our settlement should be encouraged. We confide in the wisdom of our national legislators, and leave the subject to their candid deliberations, and your petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed),
J. L. WHITCOMB, and 35 others.
March 16, 1838.

GREAT SURGICAL OPERATION.

The following account of the most formidable operation of "Amputation of the lower jaw bone at its joint," successfully performed, in this city, by Professor Baxley, of the University of Maryland, has been handed to us by a medical gentleman who was present on the occasion, and upon whose accuracy of description we can confidently rely. While we rejoice to learn that the operations for such an operation are rare, we are also gratified to find that we possess the skill adequate to the undertaking when the duty is required.—Balt. American.

Mrs. O. of this city, had for the last ten months labored under a disease of the face, which had resisted the curative means of several physicians whose professional aid had been sought, and which rapidly increased, until it threatened to destroy life in a few weeks. The right side of her face was occupied by a tumor extending from the prominence of the cheek bone downward below the edge of the lower jaw, from the chin to its posterior margin, and up to the socket where this bone unites to the bone of the temple, extending backwards into the mouth as far as the palate and tonsils, upwards involving the roof of the mouth, and downwards by the side of the tongue, which was pushed to the opposite side, so that the part of the mouth not occupied by the tumor was so filled up as to render chewing impracticable and the swallowing even of fluids difficult.

The family of the patient state, that on Professor Baxley's visiting the case, he immediately pronounced it to be a tumor probably proceeding from the bone, constituting that form of disease called osteo-sarcoma, and that he could advise no means of giving her a prospect of cure short of tying the great artery of the neck, and then removing the tumor itself. The patient, however, could not summon the fortitude, at the time, to consent to so repulsive an operation; and her friends, having learned that certain tumors of the face had been relieved by tying the artery of the neck alone, and being informed that such was a preliminary step to the operation proposed by Dr. Baxley, expressed a desire to have that done, in the hope that, the circulation being cut off, the tumor might disappear. This was accordingly done by Dr. B. on the 15th January; at the same time, the patient was assured that if she could scarcely have a chance of cure, and that the removal of the tumor was the only just ground of hope. The facility and adroitness with which this operation was performed encouraged the patient, on the next day, to think that she might bear the additional one recommended; and on the 17th, this was undertaken by Dr. Baxley, in the presence of his colleagues, Professors Howard and Dorsey, Dr. G. M. Roberts and others, and Mr. J. Rose, at whose instance Dr. B. had been requested to see the patient.

Before commencing this second operation, it was found that the circulation had been completely re-established in the tumor from the vessels of the opposite side of the head, and that the arteries on the affected side were pulsated with a force no less than those of the other side, conclusively establishing the correctness of the opinion that there was scarcely a chance of cure from merely tying the carotid artery. The free circulation made it necessary, during the operation, to tie eight vessels, and cauterize several more.

The operation was commenced at the right angle of the mouth, and the first incision cut down to the tumor, and terminated on the neck, a little beyond the point, or the ear. The next incision commenced in front, and near the top of the ear, and extended below this organ, ending in the first incision.

All the parts above the first cut, and extending to the prominence of the cheek bone, and those also below it and reaching below the lower jaw, were quickly dissected off the tumor, which was now completely exposed, and was indeed an appalling spectacle.

The next step in the operation was to remove the whole of the lower jaw bone, from the chin to its socket, above the middle of the ear; this was accomplished by sawing through the bone at the chin, dis-jointing it at the sockets, and separating it from its lateral and inferior attachments throughout its whole length.

The third and concluding step of this extraordinary operation was the dissection of the remaining part of the tumor from its attachment to the upper jaw and roof of the mouth, and as far back as the throat, which was speedily completed.

Such was the astonishing firmness and self-command of the suffering patient, that she uttered no complaint, nor offered a struggle, during the operation; and if unparalleled endurance on the part of the patient, and unsurpassed coolness and skill on the part of the surgeon in performing this delicate operation, can insure recovery, the prospect of Mrs. O. is extremely flattering. We learn, on inquiry, that she is now—four days after the final operation—doing well.

It is stated in Cooper's Surgical Dictionary for 1833, that small portions of the lower jaw have been removed by several eminent surgeons; but the great operation of amputating this jaw at the chin and its joint, has never been performed either in Europe or America, except by the distinguished Dr. Mott, of New York, and Dr. Cossack, of Dublin. One other case is mentioned by Delpeau, in which "M. Gräfe, of Berlin, one of the most celebrated surgeons of Germany, dared to disarticulate the lower jaw," in the present case.

A THANKSGIVING STORY.

"Come Charles, my son," said Deacon Allworth, "take one of them turkeys," and carry up to person Moody for Thanksgiving."

"No, father, I don't do that again, I tell you." "What do I hear now, Charles? These five and twenty years I have sent the parson a turkey, and Joe has carried them—and Tom, and Jerry, and you, without ever before refusing. What's the matter, now?"

"Why, father, he never thanked me for bringing it to him; besides, he took me to do awhile ago, because I started out of meeting too soon."

"Well, son, you know it is the custom for a minister to go out before any of the congregation starts; this is done as a mark of respect."

"Respect or not, he's nothing but a man, and as for creeping for him, I won't do it."

"Well, let it all pass, and carry him the turkey, and if he don't thank you, I will."

"Charles shouldered the fowl, and in a short time was at the house of the minister, who was seated in the parlour surrounded by a number of friends who had come to pass Thanksgiving with him. The lad entered without knocking, and bringing the turkey from his shoulders heavily upon the table, said, Mr. Moody, there is a turkey father sent you, if you want it, you may have it, if you don't I'll carry it back again."

"I shall be very glad of it," said the minister, "but I think you might learn a little manners. Charles, can't you do an errand better?"

"How would you have me do it?" said Charles. "Sit down in my chair," said the parson, "and I will show you."

"Charles took the chair, while the divine took the turkey and left the room. He soon returned—looked off his hat—and made a very low bow and said, Mr. Moody, here is a turkey which my father sent you, and wishes you to accept of it as a present."

Charles rose from his seat, and took the fowl, and said to the minister, "It is a very fine one, and I feel very grateful to your father for it. In his and numerous other instances, he has contributed to my happiness. If you'll just carry it into the kitchen and return again, I will send to Mrs. Moody to give you a half-dollar."

The parson walked out of the room, his friends laughed at the joke, and made up a purse for the lad, who ever afterwards received a reward for his services.

Dyspepsia.—The effect of mental disquietude in producing this complaint is greater than is generally supposed. It is well known that persons in good health, of sound digestive organs, who take plenty of exercise, and are free from anxiety, may eat almost any thing, and in quantities which would kill those in different circumstances. In reference to this point, Dr. Bingham observes:—

"I do not find dyspepsia prevalent in countries where people do eat most enormously. Travelers in Siberia say that the people often eat forty pounds of food a day. Admiral Scipioff saw a Siberian eat, immediately after breakfast, twenty-five pounds of boiled rice, with three pounds of butter. But dyspepsia is not a common disease in Siberia. We do not learn from Captain Parry or Captain Lyon, that their friends, the Esquimaux, are very nervous and dyspeptic, though they individually eat ten or twelve pounds of solid food in a day, washing it down with a gallon or so of train oil. Captain Lyon, was, to be sure, a little concerned for a delicate young lady Esquimaux, who eat her candles, wicks and all; yet he does not allude to her inability to digest them."

Important Judicial Decision.—Chief Justice Hornblower has recently decided in a case tried in Newark for damages in blowing up a house at the great fire there, that if a building is actually on fire, and to such an extent as to preclude the hope of saving it; or if a building is so connected with other buildings then actually on fire, and under such circumstances, owing to the want of water or machines for extinguishing the fire, as to render its destruction in common with other buildings inevitable; and if tearing down, or blowing up, or otherwise destroying that building, would, in all human probability, have a tendency to arrest the further progress of the flames, then the destruction of the building by tearing it down, or explosion, is justifiable, and only an anticipation of the consequences of the fire, and is to be considered as having been done by the fire itself. The Judge also remarked, that it resulted from the principle laid down, that a policy of insurance against fire, would cover property thus blown up or destroyed.

In the particular case in question, the plaintiff failed to recover, there being no doubt that the property would have been all consumed.—Speculator.

ASPHALTUM.—We have seen within a year or two past frequent notices of the uses to which mineral Asphaltum has been applied in Europe, and especially in France, but we had not, until lately, any just idea of the nature of the substance, or of its peculiar fitness for many valuable purposes. An American gentleman, lately from Paris, with a view to introduce the use of so valuable an article into his own country, brought with him some specimens of the mineral in a prepared state, and afforded us an opportunity of examining them. The specimen which we particularly examined was a slab a foot square and half an inch thick, and as hard as the hardest stone. It is made liquid by heat, and in that state, is applied to the purpose desired; as soon as it cools, it becomes as hard as granite, and is even more durable, it is said. This bitumen is found in several parts of France, though the mine of Bastennes is far the most productive. It is combined with species of rock, from which it is separated by heat, and differs essentially from the petroleum or mineral tar found in Trinidad, Cuba, &c. This latter substance has none of the valuable properties of Asphaltum; nor has it, we believe, been put to any useful purpose. The Asphaltum, on the contrary, from its cheapness, its durability, its perfect imperviousness to water and damp, and the great ease with which it can be applied, is becoming extensively used, both in London and Paris. We have before us a long list of objects to which it has been applied in Paris, consisting of footways, terraces, floors, roofs, culverts, aqueducts, tanks, magazines, stables, dairies, cellars, &c. &c.; and the annexed paragraph showing the progress of its use in London, has just caught our eye:

Asphaltum Pavement.—In addition to Parliament street and Charing-cross, the enclosure in front of the Ordnance office, Poll-mall, has recently been covered with this bituminous mastic and yesterday workmen were employed in leveling a layer of concrete, intermixed with a species of mortar, for the reception of the same composition in a large square space at the foot of the handsome flight of steps leading from the Bird

cage walk, St. James's Park, to the Duke of York's Column; this making the fourth or fifth experiment within a few hundred yards of each other.

The Bones of the Mastodon at Auction.—It would appear that the bones of the head of the American Mastodon, which were, until lately, a desideratum that all Zoologists anxiously awaited the discovery of, have been permitted, by our learned societies, to leave this country. We have now the humiliating consolation to know that these most rare and valuable relics of this antediluvian monster, have been hawked about the streets of London until finally knocked down dog cheap under the hammer of a cockney auctioneer. So much for the love, the ardor of our scientific association for the promotion of the study of natural history! It is incredible that such precious treasures should have been thus abandoned. We said so at the time; but it seems there was not spirit enough to keep the bones of our own proud king of the forest among us. It is an enigma which we cannot solve, or how the idiot of an owner never thought to go to Paris with his osteological speculation. There they are interested in what relates to our animals, fossils, &c.; and Cuvier, if alive, would have been in ecstasies to have seen the head of that Mastodon which he christened with his name. The fine cranium with the upper jaw and teeth, brought only 100 francs. The head perfect, 44 inches long and 28 wide, brought, however, 3,822 francs; i. e. near \$750; which was not a tenth part of its value; and that it is probably the only one that has ever been discovered, or ever probably may be. We believe it came from Kentucky. Almost always the head is found wanting, though the teeth and leg bones are remarkably sound. The giant quadruped that bounded over the prairies little dreamed of the destiny that awaited him.

Railroad from St. Louis.—The committee in the Missouri Legislature, who had under consideration the expediency of constructing a railroad from St. Louis to the Iron Mountain, have reported in favor of the work. The committee recommended that a company be organized and that the State take one third of the stock so soon as the remaining two thirds shall have been subscribed by individuals. The distance to the Iron Mountain from St. Louis is 85 miles, and the cost of the road is estimated at \$800,000. A committee appointed some time since at a railroad convention, estimated that the amount of iron, lead, lumber, coal and merchandise, which would be transported on the road, would yield annually the sum of \$420,000, more than half enough to pay for the whole cost of the work.—St. Louis Gazette.

Abolition in Indiana.—The joint resolution relative to the abolitionists, and con-lending their efforts, passed the Indiana House of Representatives on the 31st ult., by a vote of 87. It is stated that it will likewise pass the Senate by a vote of 4 to 1.

Preserved Eggs.—We published some time since a paragraph stating that eggs are kept for three months in France, in lime water. In consequence of this, a lady of Fast Woods, L. I., has sent us a present of a basket of eggs, of geese, turkeys, and ducks, which have been preserved a year in lime water. As far as we can discover they are as good to the taste and sight as they ever were. A two gallon pot was filled with eggs and about a pint of slackened lime prepared for white washing was put in, and the vessel filled with water, and a board laid over. The water was never changed, and appears clear and sweet. The same lady has for several years kept eggs a few months in the same manner.

CANVASS.—We have just received, which will be sold by the piece—
3 bales Canvass No. 1.
3 do do No. 2.
The above is Smith's best make.
Feb 9
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

VERY RICH THREAD INSERTINGS AND LACES.—Opened to day
Feb 9
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

VERY RICH FURNITURE CHINTZ.—Opened to day
Feb 9
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

PRINTS AND MOUSSELINES DE LAINES.—Just received
Feb 9
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

NOTICE.—J. H. RITTER, Dentist and Manufacturer of Incomparable Teeth, returns his most sincere thanks to the citizens of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown, and their vicinities, and the members of Congress, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and the flattering testimonials of many whom he has operated on since living in this city. He now takes the liberty of informing them that he is ready to perform the most difficult cases of Dental and Mechanical Surgery, in a style superior to none. They may rely on him that there shall be nothing wanting on his part to give comfort and convenience to all those that will place to give him a call. In many cases he dispenses with hooks or springs. He will insert from one to a full set of artificial gums, when requested; and those entire sets of teeth are worn with great ease and satisfaction, answering every purpose of mastication at once, curing all impediments of speech, and giving ornamental, in filling up the lingual fold of countenance.

He feels confident the teeth (being his own manufacture) possess every requisite quality in color, size, and shape; at once making it impossible for the most minute observer to distinguish them from the natural teeth, who properly inserted. Children and young persons' teeth regulated with the least possible pain.

He wishes Ladies and Gentlemen to call and examine for themselves. Office on Pennsylvania Avenue, (north side), west of Dr. Gunton's Drug Store.

GEORGE SEWENY.
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer and General Agent
has removed to the Office of the Firemen's Insurance Company, Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Brown's Hotel.
July 25.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber has for sale a valuable farm, ten miles from this city, in Prince George's county. It contains about 126 acres of land about 80 acres in wood, and 25 in meadow. It also contains a fine young orchard of choice fruit, a comfortable dwelling, and out houses. The soil would be well adapted to the growth of the Morns Multicaulis. To a copy of persons wishing to engage in the culture of silk it affords a fine opportunity. The subscriber would take a portion of stock if such a company can be formed immediately and will purchase the farm. It is now uncultivated, and consequently possession can be had at once. The situation is as pleasant and healthy as any in this part of the country. Inquire of ULYSSES WARD, at the lumber yard on 12th street, near the canal, where building materials may be had at fair prices.
Jan. 19—3t.

THOMAS C. WILSON.

KEEPS at his Stable, near the corner of Third street, Penn. Avenue, Hacks for hire by the hour, day, week, or for any longer period. His terms are in strict compliance with the law of the Corporation, and his hack-driven by careful obliging drivers. A person will always be found at the stable to receive orders, and directions left will be cheerfully and promptly attended to. Families wishing to ride in the morning or evening can always be accommodated by making early application.
T. C. Wilson has also for hire, a one horse New Jersey built Buggy. The Buggy is covered. Gentlemen wishing a first rate affair, are invited to call.
Sept. 29—4t.

EARTHENWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS.—THOMAS PURSELL has just imported per ship John Marshall, from Liverpool, (direct,) and from other sources, a large assortment of the above articles, of the newest patterns and shapes, and expects in a few days ten packages of India, French, and English China Dinner and Tea Sets, &c. which, with his former stock, make his assortment extensive and complete. All of which will be sold wholesale and retail at the Alexandria and Northern prices.

He solicits a call from his friends and the Public generally, assuring them that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction.
A good assortment of Common Ware, suitable for groceries, &c.
P. S. First quality Stone-ware, at the factory prices Pipes in boxes, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Waiters, Britannia Ware, German Silver, &c. and of almost all the delectable and Lamp-works and Glasses.
Nov. 24—

MAY & JONES, Attorneys at Law, Washington, D. C. offer their professional services to the Public, in the Courts of the District of Columbia and the neighboring counties in Virginia and Maryland. They will attend to the prosecution of claims before Congress, the Departments, the General Land Office, &c. &c. Their office is on the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Third street, in the same building with G. W. Walter Jones, to whom they respectfully make reference.
HENRY MAY,
CHAS. L. JONES.

August 11—2am6m.

WIDE BOMBASINS, BLUE BLACK AND JET BLACK.—
10 pieces French Bombasins
10 do J-t black
Jan. 19.
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

COLORS CRAPES, for Evening Dresses.—
50 pieces, at 37 1/2 cents per yard.
Jan. 26.
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

FRENCH WORK.—We have to-day opened a further supply of very handsome worked lace capes and collars, cuffs, with and without lace, which we will sell very cheap.
50 handsome lace-trimmed collars
50 do do do cuffs
100 do do do cuffs
100 plain do do
D-c. 29.
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

Three doors east of the Centre Market, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City.

R. W. & G. BROOKE, successors to R. Brooke & Son, most respectfully announce to the citizens of Washington and the public generally that they have a large and general assortment of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SUPERIOR BOOTS AND SHOES on hand. They receive weekly, from Philadelphia, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of the latest style and most superior workmanship. They also have Men's, Boys', and Children's coarse Boots and Brogans in great variety. They respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their stock. To the Ladies they would remark that their stock of American and English Kid and Morocco Slippers, is not to be surpassed by any in the city.
Jan. 5.

JAMES B. CLARKE has opened—
30 pieces French and British merinos, all qualities and colors.
10 do. ladies' cloak cloths, most desirable shades
10 do. new style cassimeres
30 do. cassimeres, all prices
25 do. super. French and English calicoes, new styles
20 do. super. white, colored, and domestic flannels
20 pairs Whitney and riband-bound blankets
50 do. 10 4, 11-4, and 12-4 rose blankets
100 do. Mackinac, duflin, and point blankets, for servants
100 doz. silk, cotton, worsted, mohair, and lamb's wool hosiery (including an assortment of misses and children's)
Also, shawls, gloves, stockings, umbrellas, Canton flannels, and doekins, plain and hem-stitched line and cambric handkerchiefs, lace veils, bead reticules, cotton flinges, lamb's wool shirts and drawers, &c. &c.
Also, 1 1/2 case fine Florence brain bonnets
1 1/2 do. do. American do.
1 1/2 do. do. American do.
Also, an excellent assortment of ladies' fine slippers and walking shoes, of superior quality.
The above, together with any other goods in the subscriber's line, he will sell as low, if not lower, than the same qualities can be bought elsewhere in the District.
Nov. 24—

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE and Trust Company has a capital subscribed of one million of dollars, and in consequence of being the depository of the Court of Chancery, and of the Surrogate Courts of the State of New York, as well as of individuals, the business means have increased to upwards of five millions of dollars, as appears by a report of the Master in Chancery, dated 23d of May, 1835.
To persons in public employment, who receive fixed salaries, an Institution like this affords a certain mode of securing a sufficient sum for their families at a future date; and it is the object of a parent, besides that of merely making a living, is to accumulate something for the support and education of those who may be left behind, it can be realized in this way, without exhausting those energies of mind and person which are usually necessary through the ordinary struggles of life.

A person aged 30 years, whose income is \$1,000 per annum, may, by the appropriation of \$118 a year, secure to his children \$20,000, even if he should die the next day.
A husband 30 years old, may provide \$300 for his wife by paying annually the small amount of \$11 80. At 40 years old, a clerk may create a saving fund of \$1,000, for the payment of his debts, by the annual premium of \$57 50. At 60, the same amount may be secured during a period of seven years, for the yearly payment of \$19 10.

In the moral office of the public service, experience teaches that the salaries are not sufficient to enable the members to lay up any thing, even for the infirmities of age, much less for the maintenance of those who survive. The labors of thirty years, are, therefore, productive of only the support of the day, and there are many sensitive and anxious hearts who live for the happiness of their families, that are harassed for years by the arduous apprehensions of future want.

For such, a Life Insurance Company holds out relief giving reality to hope, and, by the small economy of a few ounces per month, puts the mind at ease, and awards the means of securing it for others.

The preliminaries for effecting Insurances are very simple, being merely a declaration of age, health, and other particulars set out in the form of the office, together with a statement of the physician and friend of the applicant upon some of the same points, the blanks for which will be furnished by the agent in Washington City. As the design of the company is profit on the one side and protection to the other, and its means are a system are directed to that end, it only requires a reciprocity of good will, to produce the natural result of strength to itself and security to its custom.

Officers in the Navy will also be insured, either on shore or sea duty; the latter service, however, being with an additional premium, which will depend upon the latitude and climate of the voyage.
Insurance will be made for one year, or any period within seven years, or for life, the premium varying, in either case, according to the term. The risk of the company will be considered with the date of the policy; but no insurance will be considered valid until the policy is delivered to the insured. Full information will be given upon application, post paid, to
HENRY M. MORFITT,
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